

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

Contents

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

## CONTENTS

### [Expanded Contents](#)



#### [Key indicators](#)

Includes: **Population, Education, Crime, Tourism, Consumer Price Index, National accounts, Labour force, Retail trade, Building approvals, Housing finance, House Price Index**



#### [People](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs, Education, Labour Force**



#### [Economy](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs, National Accounts, Consumer Price Index**



#### [Environment](#)

Includes: **Journal of fACTs**



#### [Australian Capital Region](#)

Includes: **Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region**

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

#### ISSUE (QUARTER)

February 2009

#### Release Date

27 February 2009

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### SUMMARY COMMENTARY

[Creative commons](#)

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

About this Release

[Expanded Contents](#)

This products replaces and combines the information contained in:

1307.8 Australian Capital Territory in Focus

1381.8 ACT and Region... A Statistical Atlas

1344.8.55.001 ACT Stats

In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

This page last updated 26 February 2009

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

## CONTENTS

[Key indicators](#)

[Population](#)

[Education](#)

[Crime](#)

[Tourism](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National accounts](#)

[Labour force](#)

[Retail trade](#)

[Building approvals](#)

[Housing finance](#)

[House Price Index](#)

[People](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Education](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Economy](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[Environment](#)

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Australian Capital Region](#)

[Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region](#)

This page last updated 12 May 2010

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[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)



ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> Key indicators



### KEY INDICATORS

This section contains the following subsection :

[Population](#)

[Education](#)

[Crime](#)

[Tourism](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National accounts](#)

[Labour force](#)  
[Retail trade](#)  
[Building approvals](#)  
[Housing finance](#)  
[House Price Index](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Population

### POPULATION

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Mar Qtr 08			
Estimated resident population	persons	p342 670	p21 282 583
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	p0.5	p0.5

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#).

#### MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION<sup>(a)</sup>

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
	years	years

(a) The median age indicates the age at which half the population is older and half younger.

(b) Australia includes Other Territories.

Source: [Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Education

### EDUCATION

#### SCHOOLS, By category

	Government no.	Non-government no.	All schools no.
Australian Capital Territory			
2006	95	44	139
2007	88	44	132

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

### STUDENTS

Australian Capital Territory no.	Australia no.
-------------------------------------	------------------

2006	59 767	3 393 242
2007	59 566	3 441 026

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

#### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Full-time students

	Australian Capital Territory %	Australia %
Year 7/8 to Year 12		
2006	88.7	74.7
2007	85.2	74.3

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

#### EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND ATTAINMENT, Non-school - 2007

	Australian Capital Territory '000	Australia '000
Persons enrolled in a course of study	54	2 489
Non-school qualification(a)		
Persons with a non-school qualification	142	7 165
Persons without a non-school qualification	88	6 465
<b>Total persons aged 15-64 years</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>13 630</b>

(a) Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education.

Source: [Education and Work, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6227.0).

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[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Crime

### CRIME

#### PRISONERS

2007

##### Prisoner counts

Australian Capital Territory 237

Australia 27 224

##### Crude imprisonment rate(a)

Australian Capital Territory 91

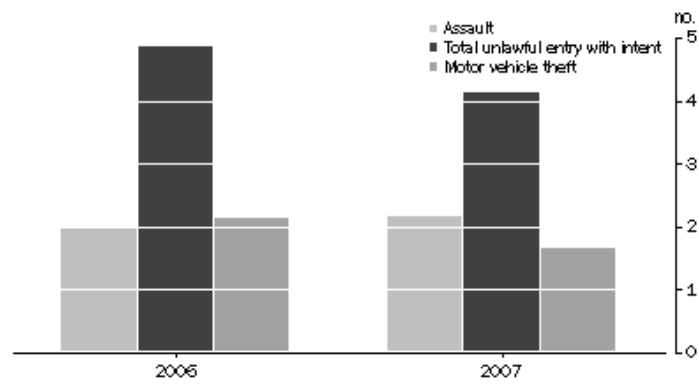
Australia 169

(a) Imprisonment rates are expressed as the number of persons in prison per 100,000 adult population.

Source: [Prisoners in Australia](#) (cat. no. 4517.0).

#### VICTIMS, Australian Capital Territory





(a) Victims data are not comparable across jurisdictions.  
 Person-related offences prior to 2006 are not comparable with data from 2006 onwards.  
 Source: *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Tourism

### TOURISM

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms

	Establishments no.	Takings from accommodation \$'000	Room occupancy rate %
Australian Capital Territory			
Mar Qtr 07	57	47 979	74.6
Mar Qtr 08	55	48 961	67.1

Source: [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0).

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Consumer Price Index

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Canberra %	Weighted average of 8 capital cities %
Sep Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous period	1.5	1.2
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	5.2	5.0

Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0).

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> National accounts

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND<sup>(a)</sup>: Chain volume measures

	State final demand \$m	Percentage change from previous quarter %
Australian Capital Territory		
Sep Qtr 07	8 886.0	-0.2
Dec Qtr 07	8 866.0	-0.2
Mar Qtr 08	8 889.0	0.3
Jun Qtr 08	8 946.0	0.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Labour force

### LABOUR FORCE

#### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		August 2008	September 2008	October 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	191.8	191.9	192.0
Change from previous month	'000	-	0.1	0.1
Percentage change from previous year	%	2.0	2.1	2.0
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	5.4	5.3	5.3
Change from previous month	'000	-	-0.1	-0.1
Percentage change from previous year	%	4.2	8.1	10.4
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	10 732.8	10 743.9	10 752.8
Change from previous month	'000	11.4	11.2	8.8



Percentage change from previous year	%	2.2	2.1	1.9
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	476.8	478.0	478.9
Change from previous month	'000	1.0	1.2	0.9
Percentage change from previous year	%	1.0	0.7	0.8

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		August 2008	September 2008	October 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	72.7	72.7	72.6
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.1	0.4	0.5
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	2.7	2.7	2.7
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.1	0.1	0.2
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.2	65.2	65.2
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.2	0.1	-
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	4.3	4.3	4.3
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-	-0.1	-

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Retail trade

### RETAIL TRADE

#### RETAIL TURNOVER<sup>(a)</sup>, Chain volume measures, Trend

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
September Qtr 2008			
Turnover - chain volume measures	\$m	1 008.3	53 060.9
Percentage change from previous period	%	-1.1	-0.1
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	-1.7	1.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. Note: Historical data have been revised as a result of changes to the survey design.

Source: [Retail Trade Quarterly Indicators, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8502.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Building approvals

### BUILDING APPROVALS

#### BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
July 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	235	12 281
Percentage change from previous month	%	1.3	-2.2
August 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	227	11 993
Percentage change from previous month	%	-3.4	-2.3
September 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	218	11 752
Percentage change from previous month	%	-4.0	-2.0

Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo




Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Housing finance

### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

	Number of Commitments no.	Value of Commitments \$'000
July 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	693	179 110
Australia	49 523	12 230 519
August 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	686	181 249
Australia	48 237	12 017 837
September 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	682	184 128
Australia	47 340	11 875 680

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)



ABS logo




**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> House Price Index

### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

#### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES

	Canberra %	Weighted average of 8 capital cities %
Sep Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous quarter to current quarter	-2.5	-1.8
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-	2.8

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> People



### PEOPLE

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Education](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 26 February 2009

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

#### Population growth

For the year ending 31 March 2008, the population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 4,600 people, bringing the preliminary estimated resident population to 342,700. The annual growth rate was 1.4%, which was below the national average of 1.6%.

**Natural increase** accounted for 68% (3,100 persons) of the population growth, **Net interstate migration** accounted for 4% (190 persons) and **Net overseas migration** 28% (1,300 persons).

#### Families and work

In 2007, 71% of all couple families with children aged under 15 years in the ACT had both parents employed, 11 percentage points above the national average (60%). The ACT had the highest rate of employment among lone parents with children aged under 15 years (73%) in 2007, well above the national average of 55%.

## Divorces

There were 1,333 divorces granted in the ACT in 2007, down 11% from 2006. Nationally the decline was 7%. (Note: Divorces granted in the ACT also includes applicants from other states, particularly New South Wales and Victoria, and are not limited to persons who usually reside in the ACT).

The median length of marriage to separation for the ACT was 9.6 years, compared to the national median of 8.9 years; the median length of marriage to divorce was 12.9 years, compared to the national median of 12.6 years.

Joint applicants represented the highest proportion of all applicants for divorce at 43.7%, while sole males represented 24.4% and sole females represented 31.8% of all applicants.

## Sources

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#), Mar 2008 (cat. no. 3101.0).

[Divorces, Australia](#), 2007 (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Education

### EDUCATION

[Introduction](#)

[Schools and students](#)

[Higher education](#)

[National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy](#)

### Introduction

The current Australian Capital Territory school system consists of pre-school, primary school (years K-6), high school (years 7-10) and college (years 11 and 12), which can be followed by university or Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

Statistics about education in the ACT are obtained from a number of sources. As well as the ABS,



statistics are produced by the ACT Department of Education and Training (twice-yearly census of all government and non-government pre-school, primary and secondary schools), the Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research. This article focusses on schools and higher education in the ACT.

Key information about the education sector in the ACT:

- By comparison with Australia, education contributes more to the ACT local economy. In dollar terms the education industry contributed 5.3% (\$1.1b) of the ACT's gross state product in 2006-07, compared to 4.5% of gross domestic product nationally (\$41.8b)
- There were 3,772 students attending preschool in the ACT, at February 2008.
- There were 59,841 students attending primary or secondary school in the ACT at February 2008, including 327 students in special schools.
- Approximately 24,000 students were enrolled in vocational education and training courses in the ACT in 2007.
- There were 28,574 students at higher education institutions in the ACT in 2006.

## Schools and students

### SCHOOLS, By sector - Australian Capital Territory

	Government no.	Non-government no.	Total no.
February 2003	95	43	138
February 2004	96	43	139
February 2005	96	44	140
February 2006	95	44	139
February 2007	88	44	132
February 2008	84	44	128

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training](#): ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

There are currently 84 government school locations, 12 fewer than in 2005. There are currently 44 non-government school locations, one more than in 2005.

## SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLED, By school sector and level - Australian Capital Territory

	Primary school(a)	High school	College	Special school(b)	Total
Government					
February 2003	20 266	10 349	6 261	316	37 192
February 2004	19 668	10 317	6 035	313	36 333
February 2005	19 241	10 237	5 903	340	35 721
February 2006	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	35 463
February 2007	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	35 020
February 2008	18 467	9 816	5 848	327	34 458
Non-government					
February 2003	11 418	9 004	3 336	-	23 758
February 2004	11 650	9 146	3 370	-	24 166
February 2005	11 754	9 274	3 526	-	24 554
February 2006	11 815	9 342	3 522	-	24 679
February 2007	11 982	9 449	3 519	-	24 950
February 2008	12 265	9 482	3 636	-	25 383
Total					
February 2003	31 684	19 353	9 597	316	60 950
February 2004	31 318	19 463	9 405	313	60 499
February 2005	30 995	19 511	9 429	340	60 275
February 2006	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	60 142
February 2007	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	59 970
February 2008	30 732	19 298	9 484	327	59 841

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

(b) Only includes special students in special schools.

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training](#): ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

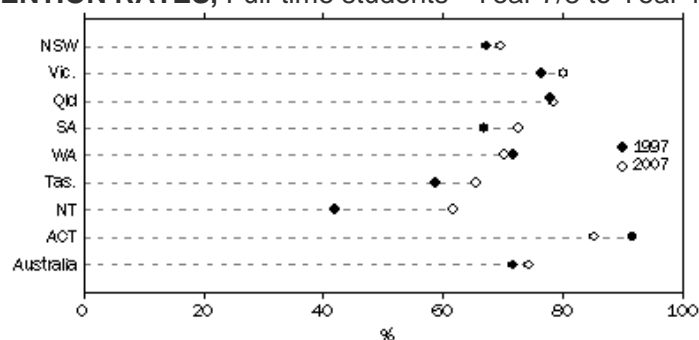
In February 2008 the majority of school students attended government schools. The propensity towards government schools was most pronounced in the primary school sector where 60.1% of school students attended government schools and 39.9% attended non-government schools. In the high school/college sector just over half (54.4%) of all students attended government schools at February 2008, while 45.6% attended non-government schools.

Figures shown in the table below show a steady decline in student numbers in the government sector,

down 7.4% between 2003 and 2008. In contrast there was an increase in enrolments of 6.8% in the non-government sector over the same time period. Government primary schools experienced the largest decline in enrolments of the three school levels (primary, high school and college), down 8.9% from 2003 to 2008. Government high school enrolments fell 5.2%, and colleges 6.6% over the same period.

Overall, primary and secondary school student numbers declined by 1,109 (1.8%) between 2003 and 2008.

#### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Full-time students - Year 7/8 to Year 12 - 1997 and 2007



(a) The number of school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at the commencement of secondary schooling.  
 (b) For further information on the calculation of apparent retention rates, see paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes for Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).  
 (c) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time. For details, see Explanatory Notes for Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).  
 Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Apparent retention rates measure the number of students in Year 12 as a percentage of their secondary schooling commencing cohort group (Year 7 for NSW, Vic., Tas. and the ACT and Year 8 for Qld, SA, WA and the NT). To calculate the rate, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 is divided by the number of full time students in the base year. The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these results, as this method of calculation does not take in to account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes in the school population. In small jurisdictions such as SA, Tas., NT and the ACT relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates.

The ACT has historically exhibited higher than average apparent retention rates than Australia as a whole. The graph above shows the apparent retention rate declined by 6.4 percentage points between 1997 and 2007 for the ACT (from 91.6% to 85.2%). Comparatively, all other states and territories, as well as Australia as a whole, have exhibited steady or increasing apparent retention rates over the same time period. Factors which could explain this decline in the ACT include more students choosing vocational education as a means of completing secondary schooling, students moving interstate between Year 7/8 and Year 12, repeating a year of education and other net changes to the school population.

### STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF<sup>(a)</sup>, Australian Capital Territory

			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary schools								
Teaching staff(b)	FTE		1 931.7	1 980.3	2 049.6	2 076.7	2 070.1	2 079.7
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio		16.7	16.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.8
Secondary schools								
Teaching staff(b)	FTE		2 291.0	2 321.1	2 323.0	2 322.6	2 328.9	2 288.5
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio		12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.5

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay Territory government and non-government schools.

(b) Full-time equivalent.

(c) FTE student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of FTE students by the number of FTE teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size. They do not take account of teacher aides and other non-teaching staff who may also assist in the delivery of school education.

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no.4221.0).

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) primary school teaching staff in the ACT increased by 148 FTE teachers over the period 2002 to 2007. Over that period the student/teaching staff ratio fell, from 16.7 FTE students per FTE teacher in 2002 to 14.8 in 2007. Teaching staff numbers in secondary schools remained relatively constant over the same period, as did the FTE student to FTE teacher ratio. There were 12.5 FTE students to each FTE teacher in ACT secondary schools in 2007. Comparatively, student/teaching staff ratios for Australia as a whole were 15.9 for primary and 12.1 for secondary.

### Higher education

#### STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by course type - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Higher degree(a)	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate(b)	Enabling courses(c)	Non-award courses	Total
Australian Defence Force Academy	823	402	995	-	-	263	2 483
Australian National	4 445	1 144	8 533	81	-	350	14

University						553
University of Canberra	2 148	928	7 652	4	16	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	105	119	451	-	-	5 680
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 521</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>17 631</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28 574</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprises Doctorate by Research, Doctorate by Coursework, Master's by Research and Master's by Coursework.

(b) Includes Associate degree.

(c) A course of instruction provided to a person for the purpose of enabling the person to undertake a course leading to a higher education award. It does not include a course leading to a higher education award.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006 the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra (UC) accounted for 89% of the total tertiary student body of the ACT. UC also had the highest proportion of undergraduate students (71%). The university with the highest proportion of postgraduate students was the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), with just under half of its student population undertaking postgraduate courses (49%). The only university offering enabling courses in 2006 was UC, and the university with the highest proportion of non-award course students was ADFA, with 11%.

#### STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by full-time/part-time status and sex - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Full-time psns	Part-time psns	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 087	1 396	2 042	441	2 483
Australian National University	10 500	4 053	7 187	7 366	14 553
University of Canberra	7 065	3 793	4 681	6 177	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	334	346	171	509	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 986</b>	<b>9 588</b>	<b>14 081</b>	<b>14 493</b>	<b>28 574</b>

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006, nearly three quarters of ANU students were full-time (72%), whereas over half of ADFA students were part-time (56%), the highest proportion of all higher education institutions in the ACT. ADFA had the highest proportion of male students (82%), and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU) had the highest proportion of female students (75%).

### INDIGENOUS STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education - Australian Capital Territory

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Indigenous students					
Australian Defence Force Academy (psns)	19	27	28	11	6
Australian National University (psns)	75	70	88	90	90
University of Canberra (psns)	101	98	97	93	85
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (psns)	7	5	3	4	7
<i>Total (psns)</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>188</i>
Proportion(a)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (%)	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
Australian National University (%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra (%)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (%)	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0
<i>Total (%)</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>

(a) Proportion of total students.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

The overall proportion of Indigenous students in each of the ACT universities remained steady over the 5 years from 2002 to 2006, with the exception of ADFA, where there was a decline from 19 students in 2002 (and a peak of 28 Indigenous students in 2004) to 6 students in 2006. In proportionate terms, this represents a decline from 1.0% in 2002 to 0.2% in 2006. Changes in Indigenous student numbers at ADFA was the main driver of changes to total Indigenous student numbers in the ACT from 2002 to 2006.

### OVERSEAS STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education by sex and onshore/offshore status - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

Total overseas Overseas proportion of all

	Males	Females	Onshore(a)	Offshore(b)	students	students
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian Defence Force Academy	156	14	170	-	170	6.8
Australian National University	1 833	1 413	3 246	-	3 246	22.3
University of Canberra	1 224	1 141	1 234	1 131	2 365	21.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	-	3	3	-	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>2 570</b>	<b>4 652</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>5 783</b>	<b>20.2</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.

(b) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#), Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

Overseas students accounted for 20% of all higher education students enrolled in the ACT in 2006. ANU had both the highest number of overseas students (3,246) and also the highest proportion of the total student body (22%). ANU and UC both had an almost even distribution of males and females among overseas students, with males in the ANU accounting for 57% of overseas students and in UC, 52%. All the overseas students at Signadou campus of ACU were female in 2006, and 92% of ADFA's overseas students were male. These proportions were similar to those of the total overall student bodies of each university.

UC was the only university with offshore overseas students, and these students accounted for 48% of UC's total overseas students. The university offered joint programs at 13 overseas tertiary education providers in China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), Singapore and Vietnam, with courses including Masters in Business Administration and Economic Law and Masters in Education and Leadership. Students undertake these programs overseas, and when completed receive a UC course award.

### National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy

The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) conducts a National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) each year. The NAPLAN tracks achievement in reading, writing, language conventions (grammar and spelling) and numeracy through administration of a standard test to all Australian students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. 2008 was the first year the nationally standardised test was administered to all students nationwide. Student reports show what

students know and can do, in the five areas tested, how they performed in relation to other students in the year group, and achievement against the national average and national minimum standard.

Some key ACT figures from the first NAPLAN Summary Report for 2008 are as follows:

### ***Reading***

Of Year 3 students in the ACT, 94% were at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2 percentage points higher than the national level.

For Year 7, the percentage was 96%, one of the highest percentages for all states and territories, and 2 percentage points higher than the national average.

### ***Writing***

Of Year 5 students, 95% were at or above the national minimum standard for writing, which was 2 percentage points above the national level.

### ***Grammar and Punctuation***

The ACT had the highest percentage of Year 9 students at or above the national minimum standard of all States and Territories (95%), 5 percentage points above the national average.

### ***Numeracy***

Of Year 5 students, 95% were at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, one of the highest percentages of all states and territories, and 2 percentage points higher than the national level.

Year 9 ACT students were among the highest proportion at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, with 97%. This was 3 percentage points higher than the national level.

### ***Participation rate***

The average participation rate across all year groups and all tests for the ACT was 95%.

For further information please see the MCEETYA NAPLAN Summary Report, on the [MCEETYA](#) website.



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## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

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Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Labour Force

### LABOUR FORCE

[Age groups](#)

[Occupation](#)

[Industry](#)

[Usual hours](#)

[Average Weekly Earnings](#)

[Underutilisation rate](#)

**Age groups**

## EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by age

Age group (years)	September 2003				September 2007				September 2008			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>												
15 - 24	18.1	14.0	16.5	36.2	19.8	13.9	16.4	35.6	20.9	14.6	15.2	32.1
25 - 34	35.3	27.3	6.3	13.7	36.9	26.0	6.3	13.7	38.5	26.8	7.0	14.9
35 - 44	30.7	23.7	9.3	20.4	33.7	23.7	8.5	18.4	33.1	23.1	8.7	18.4
45 - 54	31.8	24.6	7.7	16.8	34.0	23.9	6.6	14.4	32.8	22.9	7.5	16.0
55 - 64	12.6	9.8	4.6	10.0	16.8	11.8	6.2	13.5	16.7	11.7	6.9	14.6
65 and over	*0.9	0.7	*1.3	3.0	*1.1	0.8	2.0	4.4	*1.4	1.0	1.9	4.0
Total	129.4	100.0	45.6	100.0	142.2	100.0	46.0	100.0	143.5	100.0	47.1	100.0
<b>Australia</b>												
15 - 24	909.8	13.5	770.2	28.5	1 033.0	13.9	818.7	27.7	1 059.7	13.9	831.3	27.5
25 - 34	1 736.0	25.8	444.3	16.4	1 819.6	24.4	437.4	14.8	1 867.8	24.4	447.9	14.8
35 - 44	1 719.2	25.5	597.1	22.1	1 806.8	24.3	627.6	21.2	1 838.4	24.0	628.1	20.8
45 - 54	1 596.4	23.7	502.9	18.6	1 748.4	23.5	555.3	18.8	1 803.1	23.6	556.4	18.4
55 - 64	697.4	10.4	304.0	11.2	923.8	12.4	393.7	13.3	955.3	12.5	418.4	13.9
65 and over	74.0	1.1	85.0	3.1	113.0	1.5	122.5	4.1	124.9	1.6	138.7	4.6
Total	6 732.7	100.0	2 703.5	100.0	7 444.5	100.0	2 955.2	100.0	7 649.1	100.0	3 020.8	100.0

(a) Annual averages.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

### ***Employed full time***

The number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending September 2008 was 143,500, similar from the previous year (142,200), and up 11% (14,100) from the 12 months ending September 2003 (129,400). The average number of people employed full time in Australia (Aust.) in the 12 months ending September 2008 was 7.6 million up 3% (204,600) from the year to September 2007 (7.4 million), and up 14% (916,400) from the year to September 2003 (6.7 million).

### ***Key highlights for the ACT:***

- The number of people employed full time aged 25-34 years was higher than any other age group.

Nationally, the proportions were more consistent across persons aged 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54.

- Although similar to the year ended September 2007, the 55-64 year age group made up nearly 2 percentage points more of the ACT workforce, in the year to September 2008 relative to the year ended September 2003 (12% versus 10%). Again this was similar to what happened nationally (13% in 2008 versus 10% in 2003).
- In the latest month the proportion of persons aged 15-34 years was 41%, compared to 38% nationally. This pattern was consistent with the previous two periods shown.

### ***Employed part time***

The number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending September 2008 was 47,100, up slightly from the previous year (46,000). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in 2008 was 3.0 million up 2% (65,600) from 2007.

### ***Key highlights for the ACT:***

- The proportion of people employed part time aged 15-24 years has been consistently higher than any other age group, in the ACT and nationally. However, it has been declining in the ACT from 36% in 2003 to 32% in 2008. Nationally the fall was only one percentage point (29% to 28% between 2003 and 2008).
- The 55-64 years age group experienced an increase, from 10% of total part-time employed persons to 15% of total part-time employed persons between 2003 and 2008. Nationally, there was also a proportionate rise in this age group, although not as strong (11% to 14%).

## **Occupation**

### **EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>: Australian Capital Territory**

Occupation major group(b)	August 2003		August 2008	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and Administrators	14.0	8.0	21.4	11.2
Professionals	52.3	30.0	53.7	28.2
Associate Professionals	22.8	13.1	30.5	16.0
Tradespersons and Related Workers	14.4	8.3	14.7	7.7
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	5.3	3.1	6.5	3.4
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	34.9	20.0	34.9	18.3
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	6.6	3.8	6.1	3.2
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.8	9.6	15.1	7.9
Labourers and Related Workers	7.3	4.2	7.4	3.9

<b>Total</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition, 1997.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no 6291.0.55.003).

Based on occupation by major group, **Professionals** made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the year ending August quarter 2008 (28%). The group with the largest increase over five years (2003 to 2008) was **Associate Professionals**, with 7,700 more persons employed in the year ending August quarter 2008 than over the same period for 2003. The group with the largest percentage increase was **Managers and Administrators**, (53% or 7,400 persons). The group experiencing the largest decrease was **Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers**, falling 10% from the year ending August quarter 2003 (1,700 persons).

## Industry

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by industry: Australian Capital Territory

Industry division <sup>(b)</sup>	August 2003		August 2008	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*0.5	0.3	*0.3	0.2
Mining	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5.4	3.1	3.8	2.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*1.2	0.7	*1.1	0.6
Construction	10.1	5.8	15.1	7.9
Wholesale Trade	2.9	1.7	3.0	1.6
Retail Trade	22.1	12.7	18.2	9.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8.5	4.9	9.3	4.9
Transport and Storage	3.7	2.1	4.5	2.4
Communication Services	3.5	2.0	2.7	1.4
Finance and Insurance	2.8	1.6	5.1	2.7
Property and Business Services	24.2	13.9	26.8	14.1
Government Administration and Defence	44.0	25.2	53.1	27.9
Education	14.7	8.5	14.5	7.6
Health and Community Services	15.2	8.7	16.1	8.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.9	3.9	7.8	4.1
Personal and Other Services	8.5	4.9	8.9	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 edition.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Based on employment by industry division the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending August quarter 2008 was **Government Administration and Defence** (53,000). This was also the industry with the largest increase between 12 months ended August 2003 and 12 months ended August 2008 (9,100 persons). The industry with the largest percentage increase was **Finance and Insurance** (82% or 2,300 persons). **Manufacturing** had the largest percentage decrease (30% or 1,600 persons).

## Usual hours

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, by usual hours worked

	September 2008			
	Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>				
0 hours	-	-	*0.3	0.7
1-15 hours	*0.2	0.2	19.3	40.9
16-29 hours	*0.8	0.6	18.8	39.8
30-34 hours	*1.1	0.8	8.8	18.6
35-39 hours	52.9	36.9	-	-
40 hours	39.9	27.8	-	-
41-44 hours	8.2	5.7	-	-
45-49 hours	16.6	11.6	-	-
50-59 hours	16.5	11.5	-	-
60 or more hours	7.1	5.0	-	-
Total	143.5	100.0	47.1	100.0
<b>Australia</b>				
0 hours	*3.0	-	24.4	0.8
1-15 hours	13.0	0.2	1 155.2	38.2

16-29 hours	49.9	0.7	1 302.0	43.1
30-34 hours	74.4	1.0	539.2	17.9
35-39 hours	2 265.3	29.6	-	-
40 hours	2 268.2	29.7	-	-
41-44 hours	334.3	4.4	-	-
45-49 hours	836.0	10.9	-	-
50-59 hours	1 051.5	13.7	-	-
60 or more hours	753.5	9.9	-	-
Total	7 649.1	100.0	3 020.8	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average monthly data.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending September 2008 differed between the ACT and Aust. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (34%) compared with Aust. (39%), while a larger proportion worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (ACT 65%, Aust. 59%). In the 12 months ending September 2008 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT were 1-15 hours (41%) and 16-29 hours (40%). Nationally, the largest proportion of part-time employed people worked 16-29 hours per week (43%).

## Average weekly earnings

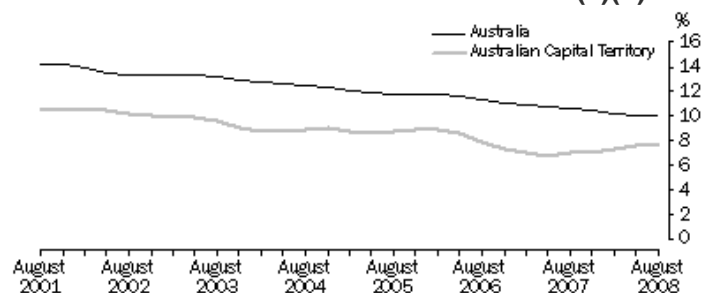
### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

		August 2007	August 2008
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>			
Earnings	\$	1 029.7	1 086.5
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	0.8	1.3
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	-1.2	5.5
<b>Australia</b>			
Earnings	\$	869.3	897.9
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	0.9	0.9
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	4.6	3.3

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) for the ACT in August 2008 were \$189 higher than the national average of \$898 at \$1,087. This was an increase of 1.3% from May 2008. AWE increased 5.5% between August 2007 and August 2008 for the ACT, from \$1,030 to \$1,087. The increase over the same period for Aust. was 3.3%, bringing AWE from (\$869 to \$898).

### Underutilisation rate

**LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(a)(b): Trend**



(a) The quarterly labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed as a percentage of the labour force.  
(b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

In trend terms, the underutilisation rates for the ACT and Aust. declined gradually between August 2001 and August 2008. The national underutilisation rate fell by 4.2 percentage points, from 14.2% in August 2001 to 10.0% in August 2008. The ACT underutilisation rate fell by 2.9 percentage points, from 10.6% to 7.7% over the same period. The ACT underutilisation rate was generally between 3 and 4 percentage points lower than the national rate over the period.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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> [By Release Date](#)

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Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> Economy



### ECONOMY

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

Recent key releases during the last three months have included:

- labour force
- Consumer and House Price Indexes
- housing finance
- building approvals
- retail trade
- lending finance

### Labour Force

Labour force for October 2008 - in trend terms the number of employed persons in the ACT was 192,000 up 100 from September 2008. The number of unemployed remained unchanged at (5,300). Between September and October 2008 the trend unemployment rate remained steady at 2.7% and the participation rate decreased from 72.7% to 72.6%.

Nationally, the unemployment rate remained steady, in trend terms, between September and October 2008 (4.3%). The trend participation rate also remained steady (65.2%).

## **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

At the All groups level, the CPI for Canberra increased by 1.5% in the September quarter 2008, resulting in an annual increase of 5.2% for the year to September 2008. This compared to 1.2% and 5.0% respectively for the average of the eight capital cities.

The groups contributing most to the 1.5% CPI increase for Canberra over September quarter 2008 were Housing, Food, Recreation, Financial and insurance services. Partially offsetting the increases in these groups were marginal declines in Household contents and services, Health and Education.

## **Housing**

Established house prices (preliminary) in Canberra decreased by 2.5% in the September quarter 2008 and remained unchanged annually. This compared to a decrease of 1.8% for the September quarter and an increase of 2.8% annually across the weighted average of eight capital cities. Established house prices in Adelaide rose the most in the year to September 2008 (9.7%) whilst prices in Perth decreased (-4.1%).

In trend terms, the number of housing commitments for owner occupation in the ACT, was 682 in September 2008. This was down on the number recorded in September 2007 (866). The value of these commitments in September 2008 was approximately \$184 million (trend), up \$3 million from August 2008.

In original terms, the average loan size (derived) for ACT owner occupiers was \$274,400 in September 2008, up from \$264,700 in August 2008.

In trend terms, the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT, decreased by 9 (4%) in September 2008 to 218, from 227 in August 2008.

## **Retail Trade**

Retail turnover in the ACT for September 2008 was \$350 million in trend terms. This was up \$2 million (0.6%) on August 2008 and up \$2 million (0.7%) on September 2007. Comparatively, retail turnover increased by 0.2% from August 2008 to September 2008 and increased by 2.3% between September 2007 and September 2008, for Australia as a whole.

## **Sources**

[Labour Force, Australia](#), October 2008 (cat. no. 6202.0).

[Consumer Price Index, Australia](#), September 2008 (cat. no. 6401.0).

[House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#), September 2008 (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Housing Finance, Australia](#), September 2008 (cat. no. 5609.0).

[Building Approvals, Australia](#), September 2008 (cat. no. 8731.0).

[Retail Trade, Australia](#), September 2008 (cat. no. 8501.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> National Accounts

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

[Introduction](#)

[Gross State Product](#)

[State Final Demand](#)

[Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita](#)

#### Introduction

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and at the broad level, reflect key economic flows: production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment.

State Accounts are essentially a dissection of the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate,

contained in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0). The state and territory equivalents of GDP are referred to as Gross State Product (GSP) and they are presented annually in [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0). State estimates of final demand (i.e. State Final Demand) are the only state data available quarterly, in [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

Australia's national accounts statistics are based on the latest international standard for national accounting - the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93). Australia's application of these standards is described in [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in SNA93, no such detailed standard is available for sub-national (regional/state) accounts. In the main, the national concepts are applicable to state accounts, but there remain a number of conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant at the state/territory level. Most issues arise for the Transport and storage, Communication services, and Finance and insurance industries (because production often takes place across state borders) and in the treatment of central government. In such cases, conventions need to be established which reflect data availability and/or the needs of users.

The following information papers provide information on topical issues and recent developments relating to national and state accounts:

- [Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP\(P\)](#) (cat. no. 5220.0.55.002).
- [Information paper: Experimental Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5260.0.55.001).
- [Quality Dimensions of the Australian National Accounts, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5216.0.55.002).
- [Introduction of Revised International Standards in ABS Economic Statistics in 2009, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5310.0.55.001).

The information paper Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) provides detailed information about the methods and sources for the compilation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry (including Ownership of dwellings and Taxes less subsidies on products) for each state/territory which was introduced in 2007. This paper should be used in conjunction with 5216.0 to gain an understanding of the concepts, sources and methods used to compile the state accounts.

Additional information can also be found on the National Accounts Theme Page, including upcoming releases and changes.



## Gross State Product

### GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	Australian Capital Territory			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2002-03	16 323.0	9.8	19 485.0	3.5
2003-04	17 579.0	7.7	19 785.0	1.5
2004-05	18 615.0	5.9	20 236.0	2.3
2005-06	19 815.0	6.4	20 983.0	3.7
2006-07	21 734.0	9.7	21 734.0	3.6
2007-08	23 365.0	7.5	22 287.0	2.5

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of GDP for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$23,365m in 2007-08, an increase of 7.5% over 2006-07. GSP increased by 2.5%, from \$21,734m to \$22,287m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 8.3% in current prices and 3.7% in chain volume terms between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### GROSS STATE/DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)		Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
2002-03	50 631.0	9.0	60 441.0	2.7	39 574.0	5.0	46 539.0	2.0

2003-04	54 304.0	7.3	61 118.0	1.1	42 097.0	6.4	47 834.0	2.8
2004-05	57 131.0	5.2	62 105.0	1.6	44 380.0	5.4	48 590.0	1.6
2005-06	60 038.0	5.1	63 578.0	2.4	47 152.0	6.2	49 337.0	1.5
2006-07	65 076.0	8.4	65 076.0	2.4	50 220.0	6.5	50 220.0	1.8
2007-08	69 043.0	6.1	65 857.0	1.2	53 523.0	6.6	51 253.0	2.1

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$69,043 in current prices in 2007-08, an increase of 6.1% over 2006-07 and 29.0% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$53,523).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$65,857 per capita in 2007-08, which was 1.2% higher than in 2006-07 (\$65,076). GDP per capita for Australia was \$51,253 in 2007-08, 2.1% higher than in 2006-07 (\$50,220). GSP per capita for the ACT was 28.5% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2007-08 in chain volume terms.

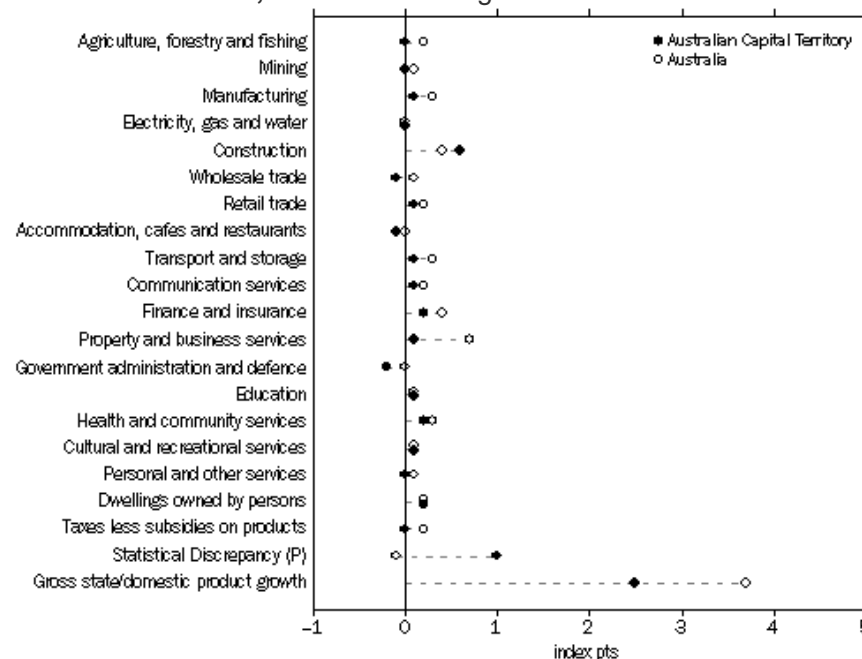
#### INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED: Chain volume measures - 2007-08

ANZSIC 1993	Australian Capital Territory \$m	Australia \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16	25 085
Mining	17	82 650
Manufacturing	347	106 776
Electricity, gas and water	493	21 904
Construction	1 907	77 101
Wholesale trade	318	49 013
Retail trade	924	58 932
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	372	20 529
Transport and storage	544	51 295
Communication services	461	26 377
Finance and insurance	767	80 270
Property and business services	2 775	131 907
Government administration and defence	6 434	40 708
Education	1 089	43 681
Health and community services	1 200	64 758

Cultural and recreational services	515	16 120
Personal and other services	539	19 848
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>20 466</i>	<i>1 000 377</i>
Dwellings owned by persons	1 747	83 423
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 603	84 805
Statistical Discrepancy (P)	218	-1 026
<b>Gross state/domestic product</b>	<b>22 287</b>	<b>1 084 156</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### Industry Gross Value Added, Contributions to growth: Chain volume measures - 2007-08



Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

GVA is the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry. State GVA in current prices is not directly compiled so the Australian GVA by industry is allocated to the states using factor income shares. GVA is compiled in volume terms; for most industries an output indicator approach is used to create the chain volume measures of GVA by industry for each of the states and territories.

In chain volume terms, **Construction** contributed the most to the growth of the ACT's GSP in 2007-08, with 0.6 percentage points (24.0%) of the 2.5% annual growth. Australia's largest contributor to the 3.7% growth in GDP was **Property and business services**, at 0.7 percentage points (18.9%).

## State Final Demand

### STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)		Current prices		Chain volume measures(a)	
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2002-03	25 469.0	12.6	29 401.0	8.7	796 200.0	8.4	876 868.0	5.9
2003-04	27 159.0	6.6	30 554.0	3.9	856 818.0	7.6	928 276.0	5.9
2004-05	29 455.0	8.5	32 009.0	4.8	915 266.0	6.8	972 418.0	4.8
2005-06	31 902.0	8.3	33 597.0	5.0	981 360.0	7.2	1 012 854.0	4.2
2006-07	37 093.0	16.3	37 093.0	10.4	1 055 786.0	7.6	1 055 785.0	4.2
2007-08	39 255.0	5.8	37 898.0	2.2	1 146 974.0	8.6	1 111 254.0	5.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

State Final Demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to Domestic Final Demand (DFD) for Australia. It is the aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was nearly \$38b in 2007-08, an increase of 2.2% over 2006-07. Nationally, there was a 5.3% increase in DFD.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was \$39b in 2007-08, an increase of 5.8% over 2006-07. DFD for Australia increased by 8.6% over the same period.

### COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND: Current prices - 2007-08

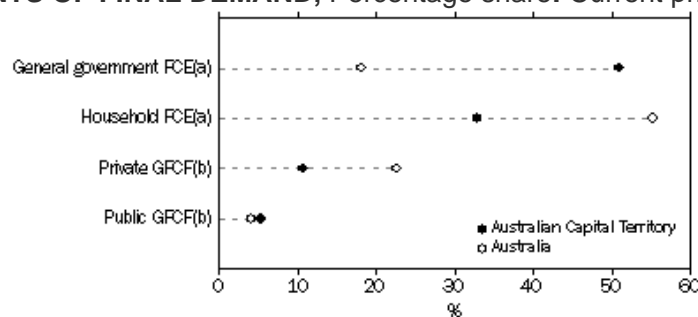
	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure		
General government	21 056	200 129
Households	12 264	626 793
Gross fixed capital formation		
Machinery and equipment	624	86 171

Non-dwelling construction	1 386	77 674
Livestock	-	2 400
Intangible fixed assets	286	16 246
Dwellings	933	68 174
Ownership transfer costs	384	19 187
<i>Private</i>	3 613	269 851
Public	2 322	50 201
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>39 255</b>	-
<b>Domestic final demand</b>	-	<b>1 146 974</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Percentage share: Current prices - 2007-08



(a) FCE: Final Consumption Expenditure.

(b) GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure is the net expenditure on goods and services by either public authorities (General government final consumption expenditure or GFCE) or persons and private non-profit institutions serving households (Household final consumption expenditure or HFCE). This is expenditure which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets.

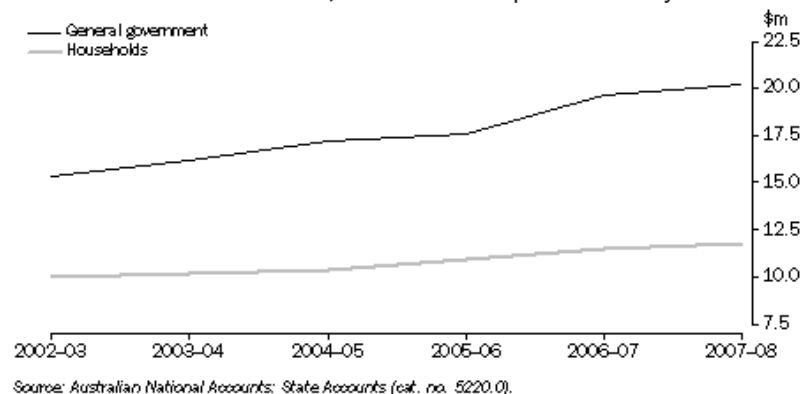
By contrast, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) measures expenditure on fixed assets, and includes compensation of employees but not repair or maintenance of fixed assets. GFCF is divided into private and public corporations. By splitting final demand into these components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. Each of the components displayed in the table Components of Final Demand total to State Final Demand for ACT and Domestic Final Demand for Australia.

In current prices, GFCE represented 53.6% (\$21b) of SFD in the ACT in 2007-08, compared to 17.4% of DFD nationally.

In contrast, HFCE represented 31.2% of the total final demand in the ACT, compared to 54.6% of Australia's DFD.

There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private GFCF. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2007-08, accounting for 9.2% of SFD in the ACT versus 23.5% of DFD nationally.

#### FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Australian Capital Territory: Chain volume measures



In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 36.9% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2007-08, with general government accounting for 63.1%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

#### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current prices - 2007-08

	Australian Capital Territory \$m	Australia \$m
Food	1 240	69 891
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	461	23 368
Clothing and footwear	450	22 236
Rent and other dwelling services	2 302	111 641
Electricity, gas and other fuel	424	13 615
Furnishings and other household equipment	822	33 786
Health	463	34 166
Transport	1 229	73 636
Communications	313	16 714
Recreation and culture	1 480	73 906

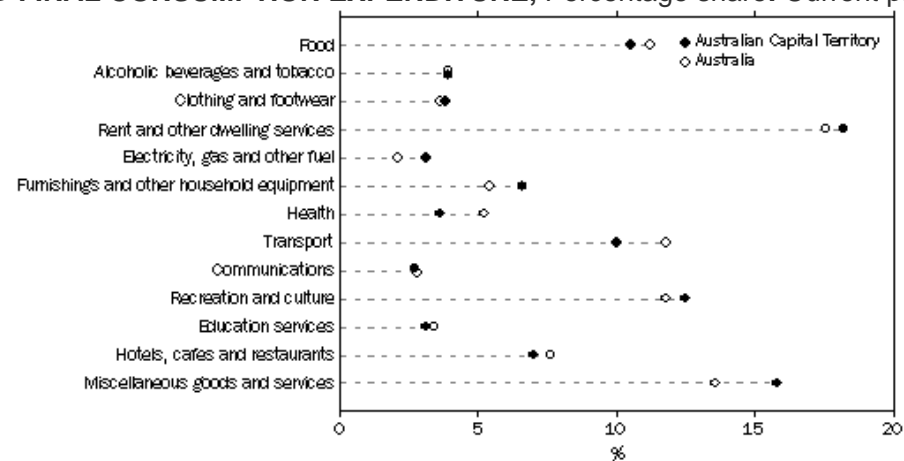
Education services	389	21 380
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	849	47 017
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 965	85 435
Net expenditure interstate	-123	-
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>12 264</b>	<b>626 793</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Percentage share: Current prices - 2007-08

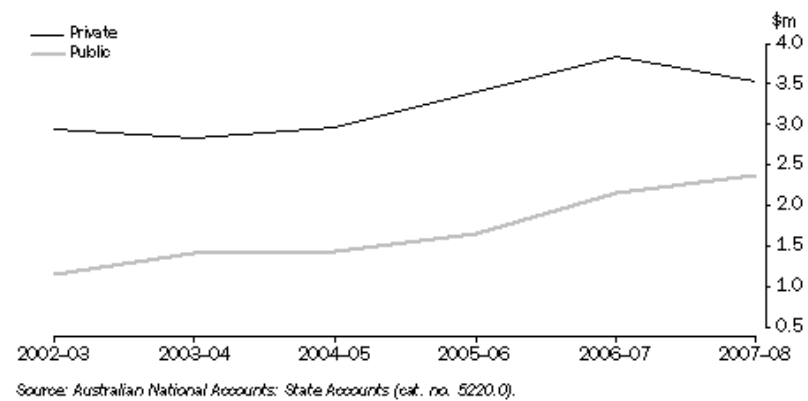


Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2007-08 those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure were consistent between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole: Rent and other dwelling services was the single largest expenditure item (18.7% for the ACT and 17.8% for Australia), followed by **Miscellaneous goods and services** (16.0% for the ACT versus 13.6% nationally), then **Recreation and culture** (12.1% and 11.8% respectively).

Expenditure on **Communications** took up the lowest proportion of HFCE for the ACT in 2007-08 (2.6%). For Australia it was **Electricity, gas and other fuel** for Australia (2.2%).

### GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, ACT - Chain volume measures



The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$3.5b in 2007-08, down 8.2% on the \$3.8b spent in 2006-07.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$2.4b, up \$221m (10.3%) on 2006-07.

#### TOTAL FACTOR INCOME: Current prices - 2007-08

	Value \$m	% change from previous year %
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		
Compensation of employees	14 355	10.6
Gross operating surplus	5 877	4.4
Gross mixed income	1 196	2.0
<b>Total factor income</b>	<b>21 428</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Australia</b>		
Compensation of employees	539 020	7.6
Gross operating surplus	373 684	10.4
Gross mixed income	97 495	4.7
<b>Total factor income</b>	<b>1 010 199</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).



Total Factor Income (TFI) is that part of the cost of producing the GDP which consists of gross payments to factors of production, these payments being compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. TFI represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross state/domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production, and imports.

TFI for the ACT grew by 8.3% (\$1,651m) in the 2007-08 financial year, to \$21,428m. This was in line with the national average growth of 8.3%.

Of the components of factor income, Compensation of employees recorded the strongest growth over the previous financial year, at 10.6% (\$1,380m). In comparison, at the national level Gross operating surplus had the strongest growth with 10.4% - Compensation of employees grew by 7.6% and Gross mixed income by 4.7%.

### Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita

#### GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By states and territories: Current prices

	2007-08 \$
Australian Capital Territory	52 389
New South Wales	33 456
Victoria	33 546
Queensland	30 276
South Australia	30 404
Western Australia	34 091
Tasmania	29 216
Northern Territory	34 952
<b>Australia</b>	<b>32 898</b>

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2007-08, in current price terms. At \$32,389 per capita, this was \$17,437 more than the next highest jurisdiction, the Northern Territory (\$34,980) and \$19,491 higher than for Australia as a whole. Tasmania recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2007-08 (\$29,216).

Differences between states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded for the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate - in June 2008 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 72.8%, versus 65.2% for Australia as a whole.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> Consumer Price Index

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[Change from previous year](#)

[Change from previous quarter](#)

[Most significant price rise by group](#)

### Introduction

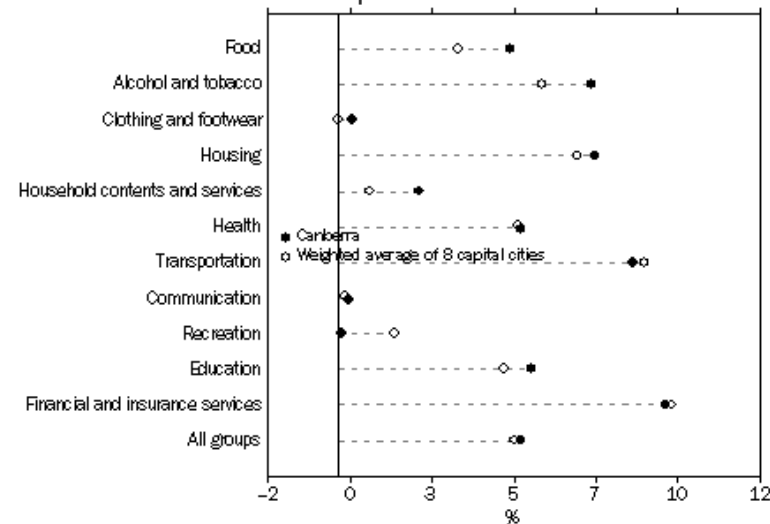
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups: **Food, Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing**

and footwear, **Housing**, **Household contents and services**, **Health**, **Transportation**, **Communication**, **Recreation**, **Education** and **Financial and insurance services**. These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in [Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2005](#) (cat. no. 6461.0).

## Change from previous year

**Consumer Price Index**, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Sep Qtr 08

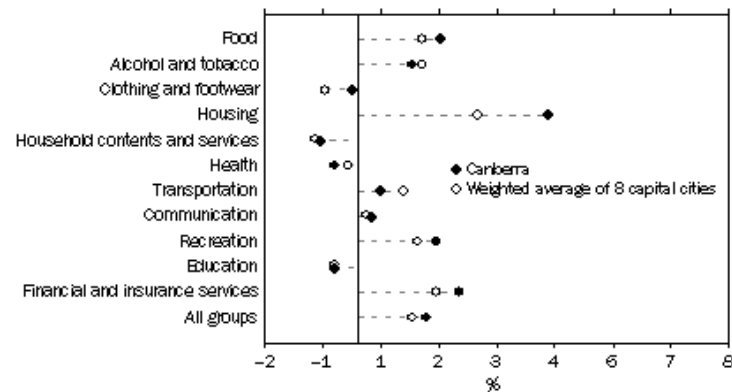


Source: Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6461.0).

In the year to September 2008, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 5.2% for Canberra and 5.0% nationally (weighted average of the eight capital cities). The most significant price rise occurred for **Financial and insurance services**, which rose by 9.3% in Canberra and 9.5% nationally. There were no decreases in any group.

## Change from previous quarter

**Consumer Price Index**, Percentage change from previous period - Sep Qtr 08

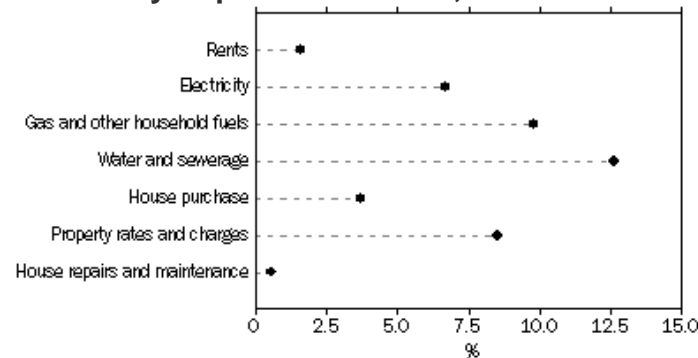


Source: Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the September quarter 2008 the All Groups CPI rose by 1.5% for Canberra, and 1.2% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant price rise occurred for **Housing**, which rose by 4.1% in Canberra and 2.6% nationally. A fall in the prices of **Household contents and services** (down 0.8% in Canberra and 0.9% nationally) and **Education** (down 0.5% in Canberra and 0.5% nationally), as well as **Clothing and footwear** (down 0.1% in Canberra and 0.7% nationally) and **Health** (down 0.5% for Canberra and 0.2% nationally) partially offset price rises elsewhere.

### Most significant price rise by group

#### Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Class, Canberra - Housing - Sep Qtr 08



Source: Consumer Price Index (cat. no. 6401.0).

The largest contributor to the rise of 1.5% in the CPI for Canberra in September quarter 2008 was **Housing** (up 4.1%). Within the **Housing** group, the most significant price increase was in the **Water and sewerage** expenditure class, which increased by 12.6% in

September quarter 2008. The second highest price increase was in the **Gas and other household fuels** (9.8%), followed by **Property rates and charges** (8.5%) and **Electricity** 6.7%. The remaining expenditure classes rose between 0.6% and 3.7%.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

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**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> Environment



### ENVIRONMENT

This section contains the following subsection :

[Journal of fACTs](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Staff login](#)



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**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

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**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Environment](#) >> Journal of fACTs

### JOURNAL OF FACTS

#### Water usage and restrictions

The ACT has been under mandatory water restrictions since December 2002. During this time, the total annual water consumption, measured by ActewAGL, has decreased. In the 2002-03 financial year the ACT's total annual water consumption was 65,569 ML. By 2007-08 consumption had declined to 43,556 ML.

As at November 2008, stage 3 water restrictions apply within the ACT, with water consumption target of 200L per person per day.

#### Climate and rainfall

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) recorded 565.8mm of rainfall at Canberra Airport during 2007. This was approximately 57mm below the historical annual average of 632.2mm. The wettest months of 2007 were February, June, November and December, with more than 90mm of rainfall recorded in each of

these months.

According to the BoM, 2007 was the warmest year on record in terms of average annual mean temperatures. The average minimum temperature recorded at Canberra Airport was 8.3°C, while the average maximum temperature recorded was 21.2°C.

The coldest temperature recorded in 2007 was -4.7°C (recorded on 17 July), while the hottest was 40.5°C (recorded on 12 January).

## Sources

[ActewAGL](#)

[Bureau of Meteorology](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

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**Statistics**

**Census**

**Participating in a survey**

**About**

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

**ARCHIVED ISSUE** Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[Expanded Contents](#)

[Contents](#) >> Australian Capital Region



### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This section contains the following subsection :

[Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

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[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

## 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Nov 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2008

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

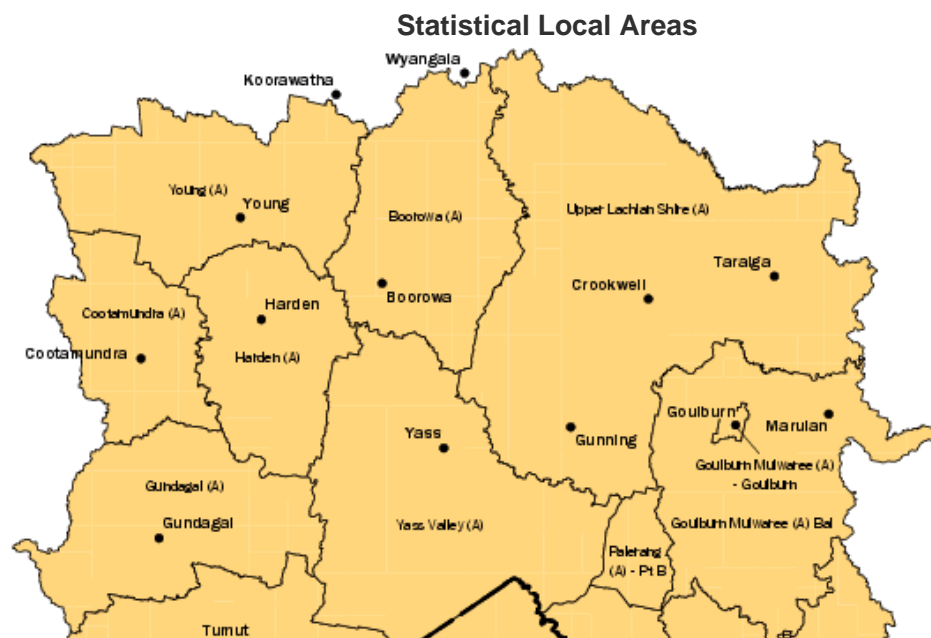
Past Releases

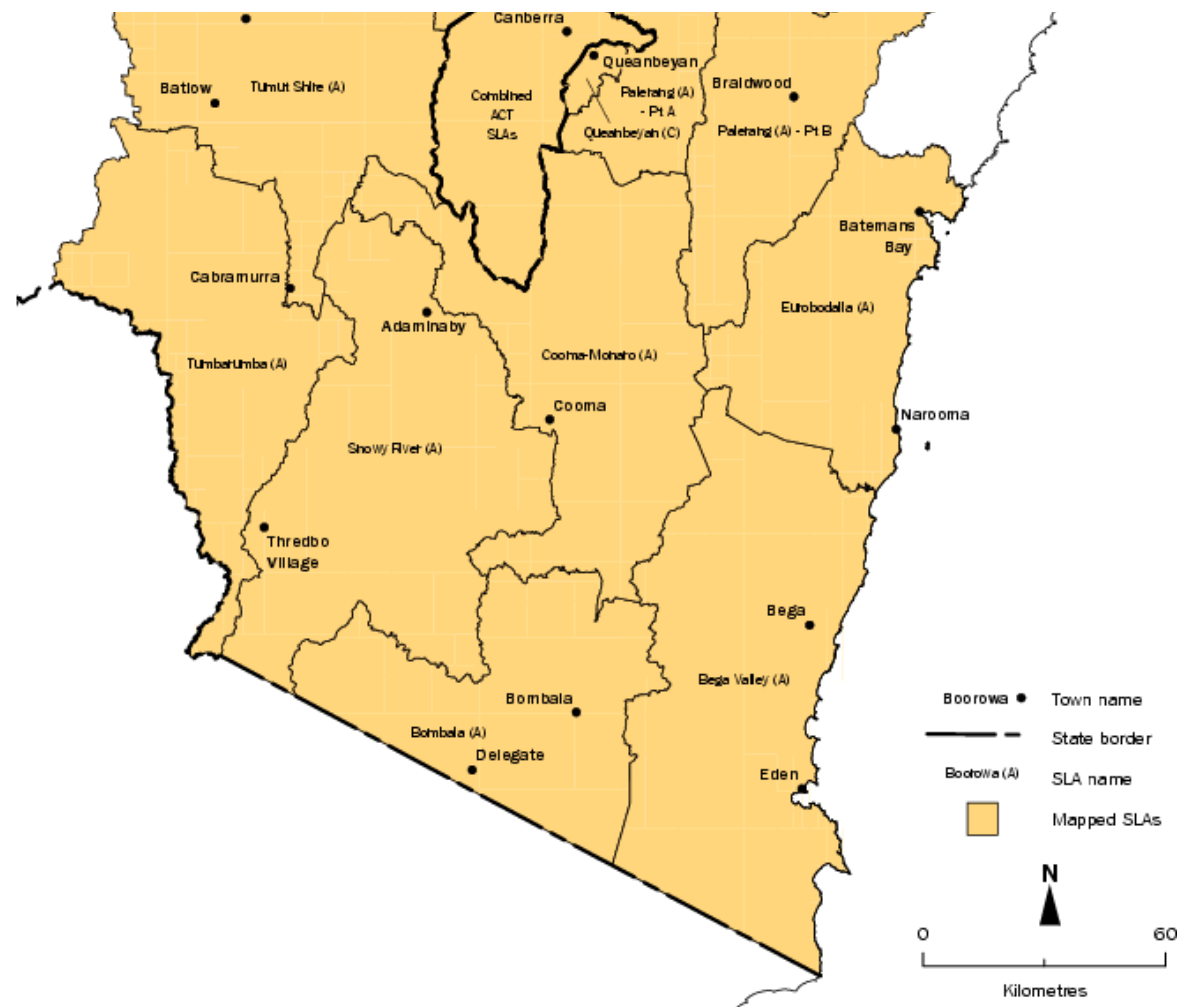
Page tools:

[Contents](#) >> [Australian Capital Region](#) >> Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region

### MAP AND POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

#### Map of the Region





## Population

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION<sup>(a)</sup>, Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

2007 persons		2007 persons	
Australian Capital Territory			
Acton	p1 938	Duffy	p3 132
Ainslie	p5 054	Fisher	p3 120

Braddon	p3 873	Holder	p2 733
Campbell	p3 310	Rivett	p3 190
City	p767	Stirling	p2 117
Dickson	p2 077	Stromlo	p65
Downer	p3 533	Waramanga	p2 601
Dunroon	p1 770	Weston	p3 294
Hackett	p2 972	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	p16
Kowen	p49	Banks	p5 176
Lyneham	p4 732	Bonython	p3 462
Majura	p125	Calwell	p6 063
O'Connor	p5 244	Chisholm	p5 458
Reid	p1 673	Conder	p5 309
Russell	p -	Fadden	p3 288
Turner	p3 354	Gilmore	p2 954
Watson	p4 474	Gordon	p8 109
Aranda	p2 492	Gowrie	p3 296
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 241	Greenway	p1 217
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p43	Isabella Plains	p4 406
Bruce	p3 922	Kambah	p16 083
Charnwood	p3 148	Macarthur	p1 594
Cook	p2 968	Monash	p5 639
Dunlop	p6 480	Oxley	p1 855
Evatt	p5 686	Richardson	p3 305
Florey	p5 265	Theodore	p4 167
Flynn	p3 631	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	p66
Fraser	p2 222	Wanniassa	p8 207
Giralang	p3 364	Barton	p1 058
Hawker	p2 959	Deakin	p2 680
Higgins	p3 163	Forrest	p1 275
Holt	p4 907	Fyshwick	p55
Kaleen	p7 867	Griffith	p4 213
Latham	p3 825	Harman	p98
McKellar	p2 826	Hume	p4
Macgregor	p3 618	Jerrabomberra	p12
Macquarie	p2 516	Kingston	p2 824
Melba	p3 434	Narrabundah	p5 747
Page	p2 777	Oaks Estate	p250
Scullin	p2 874	Parkes	p6
Spence	p2 718	Pialligo	p117
Weetangera	p2 668	Red Hill	p3 254

Chifley	p2 374
Curtin	p5 359
Farrer	p3 504
Garran	p3 342
Hughes	p3 047
Isaacs	p2 509
Lyons	p2 524
Mawson	p2 993
O'Malley	p748
Pearce	p2 579
Phillip	p2 008
Torrens	p2 331
Chapman	p2 810

Symonston	p479
Yarralumla	p3 031
Amaroo	p6 115
Gungahlin	p4 681
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p17
Hall	p354
Harrison	p1 154
Mitchell	p4
Ngunnawal	p9 368
Nicholls	p7 239
Palmerston	p5 929
Remainder of ACT	p292

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**Australian Capital Region - remainder**

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Palerang (A) - Pt A	p9 906
Queanbeyan (C)	p38 593
Boorowa (A)	p2 342
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	p21 021
- Goulburn	
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	p6 306
Bal	
Harden (A)	p3 683
Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 513
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 329
Yass Valley (A)	p14 112
Young (A)	p12 535
Bega Valley (A)	p32 655
Eurobodalla (A)	p36 771
Bombala (A)	p2 635
Cooma-Monaro (A)	p10 142
Snowy River (A)	p7 727
Cootamundra (A)	p7 527
Gundagai (A)	p3 813
Tumut Shire (A)	p11 238
Tumbarumba (A)	p3 672

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- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2007. Data are



preliminary for 2007, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates in this dataset, including advice about limitations, should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Source: [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0).

[Previous Page](#)

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